

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Center School

other names/site number Lopez Island Grange #1060

2. Location

street & number 452 Richardson Rd.

☐

not for publication

city or town Lopez Island

☐

vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county San Juan

code 055

zip code 98261

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	district
	site
2	structure
	object
3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Rural Public Schools in Washington from Early Settlement to 1945 MPD

NONE

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL:

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Sandstone

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Setting

Center School is located at 452 Richardson Road on the south end of Lopez Island in the San Juan Islands, Washington. It sits approximately 1½ mile from the settlement of Richardson, a once-thriving fishing and farming community.

The school stands in the midst of a large expanse of pastureland on a parcel of slightly less than half an acre. The building faces east adjacent to Richardson Rd where a small gravel parking lot runs north to south in front of the building. The property is flat and is mostly covered with grass. The north, west, and south edges of the property are roughly defined by rose hedgerow. Further landscaping on the site is limited to a small tree at the southwest and northwest corners of the lot, and lilac trees and small bushes along the east façade of the building.

Directly southeast of the building sits a small well house, and along the west border, almost direct center at the rear of the lot is an outhouse.

Exterior

The one-story two-room schoolhouse has a rectangular floor plan which rests on a rubble-stone foundation. The building has a variable style cross-gable roof. The north/south gable is hipped, while the cross gable at the north end of the school terminates in a gable. The west gable elevation has deep cornice returns, while the east gable is defined by a full pediment and a bull's eye window in the attic area.

The drop shiplap siding and foundation timbers are original tight-knot, old-growth milled lumber. The front elevation is defined by a projecting entry vestibule, centered on the main façade. Originally topped with a bell tower, this element of the building was reduced in height to the buildings main eave line. A set of two separate doors are recessed under an arched wooden opening. The doors are newer, but still retain their original wood transom windows. The vestibule entry arch has been infilled with plywood.

South of the front vestibule is an extension of the kitchen space. This addition has a shed roof which attaches to the main building just below the cornice line. Windows on the main façade are fixed square units, three on north side of the entry (originally had four) and three on the south side of the entry. Such design detail is original to the building, the south wall being copied after the addition was added.

The south façade has openings for four one-over-one double hung wood windows. While the openings and trim remain original, the sashes have been replaced with a solid pane of glass in three of the units. The north elevation boasts similar windows with five units. These are original and boast their one-over-one wood sashes. The rear or west façade has a total of seven windows. The far north three windows have been covered with plywood. The four south end windows retain their original openings and trim, but the sashes have also been replaced with solid sheets of glass.

Attached to the rear elevation is a shed roof structure. Built c. 1965 this addition was built to accommodate a storage space and covered rear exit. It has a board-formed, pour concrete foundation and high stem walls topped with traditional timber-frame walls. Entry is via a five paneled wood door at the ground level only. The roof was extended towards the south to created a covered rear exit for the schoolhouse. The stairs, railing and rear door are wood.

Also at the rear façade is an above ground oil tank, oblong in shape, standing on four metal legs.

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Interior

The main entrance to the building opens to a small foyer area, clad on all four walls and ceiling with painted beadboard. The foyer is lit by a single schoolhouse-style pendant light. The walls are highlighted by a vertical wainscoting topped with chair rail and then horizontal beadboard extends up the heights of the wall. The flooring is original tongue and groove 1X4 clear fir flooring. An attached wooden ladder on the west wall provides access to the attic spaces and the former bell tower. The foyer has four doorways leading to various rooms. Each are original with framed painted wood moldings highlighted by rosette blocks at the corner. On the south wall are two doorways; the southeast doorway opens to a small bathroom, and the southwest corner doorway leads to the kitchen.

The bathroom space is newer and boasts modern cabinets, fixtures and door, but retains horizontal beadboard walls and ceilings. The kitchen (located partially in the 1965 addition) has period 1960s cabinetry with Formica counter tops and newer appliances. The kitchen floor is linoleum and lighting is limited to single socket bulbs. The kitchen is opened directly to the former classroom via a long linoleum-topped serving counter.

The south classroom, with its southern and western exposure and expanse of windows, is filled with an abundance of natural light. Flooring is original tongue and groove 1X4 clear fir flooring. The space is defined by beadboard painted wainscoting below flat plastered walls; a flat, smooth plaster ceiling, just above the window headers; and original window moldings. Artificial light is limited to single socket bulbs. Along the north wall is a large expanse of mirrors that have been added (used by dance classes), but the original wainscoting remains.

The north classroom has similar design details as the south classroom with beadboard painted wainscoting below flat plastered walls; a flat, popcorn plaster ceiling, just above the window headers; and original window moldings. The original 1X4 fir flooring was covered over with a floating laminate floor. Fluorescent lighting and a ceiling fan has been installed. Cosmetic changes include a retractable movie screen on the west wall and large mirrors running along the east wall.

Heating to the building is provided by a set of diesel heaters installed in both the north and south classrooms on the west walls.

Alterations/Integrity

Despite some changes, the Center School building maintains a high degree of integrity. Documents reference the bell tower being removed "due to leakage" but there is no specific date as to when that occurred. It was most likely removed after 1941 when the building stopped being utilized as a school. In 1965 the southeast portion of the building was extended outward approximately 10' to house a kitchen and bathroom, but the window openings and siding were retained. The attachment of the rear storage shed and exit required the removal of two windows on the west side of the building, as well as the brick chimney.

Center School's bell was removed and rehomed sometime in the early 1940s to the present day Lopez School when the four island schools were consolidated into one district. The bell hung for over 70 years in the high school bell tower until a recent remodel when it was removed and put in a more prominent place on the exterior of elementary school side of the building.

Around 2000, electrical upgrades were made to the entire building and it was brought up to code. The rear shed was roofed in metal in 2018. In the summer of 2020, the building exterior was taken down to bare wood following lead remediation protocol and a full exterior paint job was completed. Also, the south sidewall of the kitchen edition was replaced. In the Fall of 2020, upgrades to the pump house and water system were

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undertaken, and the well door was enlarged and replaced to accommodate a 500-gallon holding tank and new jet pump.

Well house (Contributing)

The well house is a small rectangular wood-framed structure that sits at the southeast corner of the parcel. Built c.1920, the structure has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails. The siding is drop shiplap. A newer, modern solid door is located on the west gable end, away from the road, and a single window is located on the south façade. The opening has been covered with horizontal boards.

Outhouses (Contributing)

On the west side of the property line are two outhouses. While technically framed separately, they are joined by a common concrete foundation/holding tank, and continuous shed-style roof which slopes to the rear. Each outhouse is void of windows and has drop shiplap siding and simple vertical board formed doors. The outhouses were reputed to have been built as part of a WPA project during the 1930's, but this has not been verified.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1903 - 1941

Significant Dates

1903

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Burt, Joseph, Jr. (Builder)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Constructed in 1903, Center School in the Richardson area of Lopez Island, Washington, is historically significant under Criteria A for its direct contribution to the broad patterns of educational development in the San Juan Islands and the various small rural communities. The school represents a rare surviving example of an educational facility from the island's boom time in the early years of the 20th century and became a building that was central to the social and family life of the community of Richardson.

The Center School is also historically significant under Criteria C as a building that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, an early twentieth-century rural school as defined by the "Rural Public Schools in Washington from Early Settlement to 1945 MPD". Per the MPD, Center School, despite its loss of the upper bell tower, conveys its historic character in both physical and associative ways. It retains its integrity of scale, massing, roof shape, exterior cladding and trim, and fenestration. Additionally, the interior character is intact and includes beadboard walls, and original doors and trim. Additionally on site, further enhancing the character, is the survival of the original outhouses and a well house.

The period of significance begins in 1903, the date of construction of the school, and ends in 1941, the year the school was closed.

Settlement of Richardson

Richardson, located in the southwest area of Lopez Island, was one of three early Euro-American communities established on the island. Each community consisted of a store, post office, community hall, and school and was settled close to the shoreline. Initially residents from each community rarely inter-mingled or traveled to the other communities since the island was deeply forested and travel was primarily by boat. The total Lopez Island population in the 1870 census listed 70 people. Among those were 19 bachelors and 12 families. Nearly half were born overseas—Scotland, the Isle of Jersey, England, Denmark, Norway, and the German state of Hesse, and British Columbia. By 1880 the population had doubled, the census tallied 183 Lopezians, including nine families with four or more children.

The community of Richardson was founded by George & Ellen Richardson who settled on the south end of Lopez Island between Davis Bay and Jones Bay around 1874. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, on November 25, 1879, George Richardson received his official land patent from the United States government. After clearing a few acres and building a farm, for reasons unknown, in 1881, just two years after receiving the land patent, Richardson and his family left the island, but the settlement in the area of their claim continued bearing the family name. The Richardson property passed through several hands before Irish immigrant William Graham moved to Lopez from Estherville, Iowa, and purchased the land. His investment proved to be a significant turning point for the community. Graham understood the importance of Richardson's geographical position and went to work maximizing its potential. The settlement had the advantage of being the islands' nearest deep-water port to mainland markets, and farmers and fishermen of Lopez Island could transport their products to the site by either road or water.

Graham established a post office in 1887 where his stepson, Thomas Hodgson, eventually became the postmaster. In 1889 a large wharf was completed allowing steamships to carry people and goods back and forth between Richardson and the mainland. Shortly thereafter a warehouse was added and in 1890, Graham helped newcomer, Robert Kindleyside, construct a store that opened the same day as the first shipment of goods arrived. Other businesses followed, and quickly Richardson became the region's principal port for island produce, lumber, and other goods. Due to the huge seasonal salmon runs nearby and its deep-water port, Richardson also became vital to the fishing industry. According to newspaper sources, more than one million fish were caught near Richardson in 1901. During the salmon runs, reef-netters, gill-netters, and purse-seiners

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worked local waters. Crews worked year-round in the fish camps surrounding the town, cutting and shaping piles, mending and "tarring" web, and building trap dories and scows.

By 1894, the first makeshift canneries had opened at Richardson. Home to the *Hidden Inlet Packing Company* and the *Salmon Bank Cannery*, the two canneries provided local jobs, many of which were Chinese contract laborers. Richardson continued to grow and by 1913, the summer population reached 5,000 people. It had a bakery, slaughterhouse, barbershop, creamery, pool hall, and various boarding houses all of which contributed to the vitality of community. The town even had its own baseball team, the Richardson Tigers, who practiced and played on one of the seven ball fields on the island.

Fire destroyed much of Richardson in September of 1916, when the *Petroleum II*, a Standard Oil Company supply boat, leaked while filling storage tanks. An oil slick began to spread, encircling the *Saga*, a fishing boat from Seattle, causing an explosion. The wharf, warehouse, and the *Saga* were destroyed. Later the *Salmon Bank Cannery* burned down in February 1921, consuming the entire operation.

Reflecting the troubles in the rest of the country, the effects of the Great Depression also resonated through the economic life of Richardson and the islands. By the mid-1920s, salmon runs and fish prices began to fluctuate wildly. Price wars with Canadian packers were common, and in the end, the Richardson canneries failed. By 1932 fish traps were outlawed, the canneries were gone, the hotel was torn down, and the bakery, creamery, slaughterhouse, barbershop, and pool hall had all disappeared. While fishing persisted on the Southend of the island for many decades, Richardson was no longer an industry center. The population also migrated from the south end to the north end, and the town center of the island began to centralize along Fisherman Bay as it does in the present day.

Over time, as the demand for services diminished, businesses closed including the post office which closed in 1953. The surrounding land area remains rural where many of the Richardson's founding settlers' homes still stand. The nominated schoolhouse is the only public structure left standing in the community.

Education on Lopez Island

Such a boom in the economy on the island at the turn-of-the-century led many families to move to the area. These early Lopez settlers greatly valued education and several schools were established across the island. Initially each schoolhouse was an independent district formed by the heads of families and local leaders in their respective communities. They elected directors, raised money for the employment of a teacher and to support the district, and contributed voluntary donations or taxation.

By 1873, the Richardson area had formed a school district and began holding classes in a private home. Volunteers built two one-room log schools; one near the intersection of Center Rd and Mud Bay Rd in 1882, and another at Aleck Bay and Mud Bay Rd in 1884. At the north end of the island, Port Stanley formed its own district and built a log cabin school in 1876. By 1900 four school districts had formed on the island, District #3: Mud Bay School; District #4: Port Stanley School; District #19: Lopez Village School; and District #17: Richardson School.

Each school served grades 1-12. Teachers were typically unmarried women who made around \$35-50 a month, with some of their salaries often being paid as room and board to local families. As there were not many eligible brides on the island, they were highly courted. If a teacher married, she typically lost her job. Many teachers did not last more than one term.

As the population grew on the island, and more families arrived, the need for more formal educational structure became necessary. Cooperation among the schools led to each school becoming responsible for certain grades. Port Stanley served grades 1-4, Center School served grades 1-8, Mud Bay served grades 1-8, and Lopez School served as the high school, grades 9-10. Children in grades 11-12 were ferried off-island to attend classes elsewhere. In 1936, the arrangement became more formal and the four Lopez school boards

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voted to consolidate districts and to build a larger school in the center of the island. The 1941-42 school year was the first of the new consolidated school district, in the present-day school.

All four original schools on the island are still standing and are in various states of use with different levels of integrity. Port Stanley School (1917), has been restored and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Lopez School (1894), was relocated and has a large addition. It currently serves as Lopez Island library. Currently Mud Bay School (1909), is privately owned and is badly deteriorated. Center School (1903), was converted into a grange hall in 1944 and today serves as a community space, but it retains a high level of integrity.

Center School

While the architect for the school is unknown, it was most likely designed by an architect per notes in the San Juan Islander newspaper which reported that "plans showing front, rear and side elevations, roof and floor plans, are very neatly drawn on parchment" were on display in their office. After putting the construction contract out to bid, the District hired local builder Joseph Burt Jr. on October 18, 1902 to construct the two room schoolhouse. His bid for the project was for \$1,722.50. The contract stated the building was to "be completed by January 1, 1903, paid in reasonable sums as the work proceeded, but if the party failed to honor this agreement, he would be liable to the District for \$200.00." By early November, stonemason, Charles G. McNallie was on site to start the foundation work.

Burt, who acquired milled lumber from the city of Whatcom on the mainland, completed the project on time with help from his brother John Burt. The Burt brothers were Scottish immigrants and early settlers on the island. They both were skilled farmers, carpenters, as well as violin makers. Reportedly, together they built several buildings on the island including the nominated building, Mud Bay School and Joseph Burt's own house (1908, 172 Wild Goose Chase Hwy). Burt Road on the south end of the island was named after the family.

The new school was much needed. At the time it was constructed, District No. 17 served 50 students and operated in two, nearly 20-year old, hand-hewn log school buildings. The Center School (located between those former log buildings) was officially opened with a dance on January 30, 1903. Mr. William B. Heckman, served as the first teacher at the new school building, but quit shortly thereafter. He was replaced by Miss Louise Wakefield.

On November 1, 1912, John H. and Lena Wilson officially conveyed the title to the parcel that Center School sits on to District No. 17 for the sum of \$150. The school continued being used for almost 40 years, serving as home to numerous students and teachers. In 1941, the remaining four school districts on the island decided to consolidate into one district, and Center School languished empty for a time.

Lopez Grange No. 1060

The school building and property appears to have reverted to the Wilsons after it ceased being utilized as a school. On June 19, 1944, the Lopez Island Grange #1060 bought the school from John H. and Lena Wilson.

Since its acquisition, Grange #1060 has been the caretaker of the Center School building. In 1965 they added an addition to enlarge the kitchen and built the back storage area and covered porch. They most likely removed the upper portion of the bell tower, date unknown.

Today the building is used for monthly membership meetings, and a variety of public and private events. It continues to be a vital community-gathering place, hosting numerous community gatherings such as birthdays, memorials, potlucks, classes, workshops, dances, concerts, plays, farmers market, lectures, and other events.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Lopez Island Historical Society & Museum – Museum Director Amy Hildebrand, Past Museum Director Nancy McCoy, museum archives, and website: www.lopezmuseum.org

Washington Rural Heritage website – Lopez Island Heritage website: www.washingtonruralheritage.org

Washington State Grange – Lopez Island Grange #1060 archived history on file written in the 1970's

McCoy, Nancy Port Stanley Schoolhouse – NRHP nomination – October 12, 1994.

Oral history – Robert Burt (Grandson of John Burt), Richard Jenison (Grandson of Norman Hodgson)

Lopez Island Historical Landmark Tour – Brochure, 1991

A Survey of Fraternal Halls and Public Meeting Places on San Juan, Orcas, Shaw and Lopez Island by Dawn Maddox 1980: www.washingtonruralheritage.org

Historylink.org – George Richardson Receives land patent for his property at the south end of Lopez Island – <https://www.historylink.org/File/10417>

Newspapers:

The San Juan Islander: Illustrated Supplement, 1901. Pg 33-41.

"Notice of Sale of School Bonds", The San Juan Islander, Sept 4, 1902.

"Notice to Carpenters", The San Juan Islander, Oct 2, 1902.

"Plans and specifications of the new Lopez Island School House, to be built near Richardson..." The San Juan Islander, Oct 2, 1902.

"Jos. Burt has been awarded..." The San Juan Islander, Oct 30, 1902.

"Chas. McNallie Started the Foundation..." The San Juan Islander, Nov 6, 1902.

"School Commenced in District No. 17..." The San Juan Islander, Nov 6, 1902.

"The directors of School District No 17, Lopez, have..." The San Juan Islander, Feb 5, 1903.

"What Socialism Is", The San Juan Islander, Feb 12, 1903.

"Beaten by Pupils" The San Juan Islander, Feb 5, 1903.

"School Apportionment", The San Juan Islander, Dec 3, 1904.

"The Center District No. 17 has purchased..." The San Juan Islander, Dec 17, 1909.

Advertisement - "Excursion to Richardson - Puget Sound Navigation Company", Seattle Times, Aug 20, 1919.

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"Lopez: Agricultural Island", Seattle Times, Oct 19, 1958.

"Fishermen Recall Busy Times at Richardson", Seattle Times, August 6, 1961.

"Fire Destroys Lopez Island Landmark – Richardson Store Catered to Fisherman, Famers, Tourists" – Seattle Times. Oct. 29, 1990

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>48.467471°</u> Latitude	<u>-122.903256°</u> Longitude	3	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude
2	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude	4	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is located in Section 02 of Township 34N, Range 02 west of the Willamette Meridian in San Juan County, Washington and is legally described as PR NE-SW EX CO RD of Richardson. It is otherwise identified as Tax Parcel # 240231002000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot is occupied by Center School in the Richardson area of Lopez Island WA.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Sue DuMond</u>	(DAHP Staff)
organization	<u>Lopez Island Grange #1060</u>	date <u>October 2021</u>
street & number	<u>POB 836</u>	telephone <u> </u>
city or town	<u>Lopez Island</u>	state <u>WA</u> zip code <u>98261</u>
e-mail	<u>lopezislandgrange@gmail.com, sue@suedumond.com</u>	

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

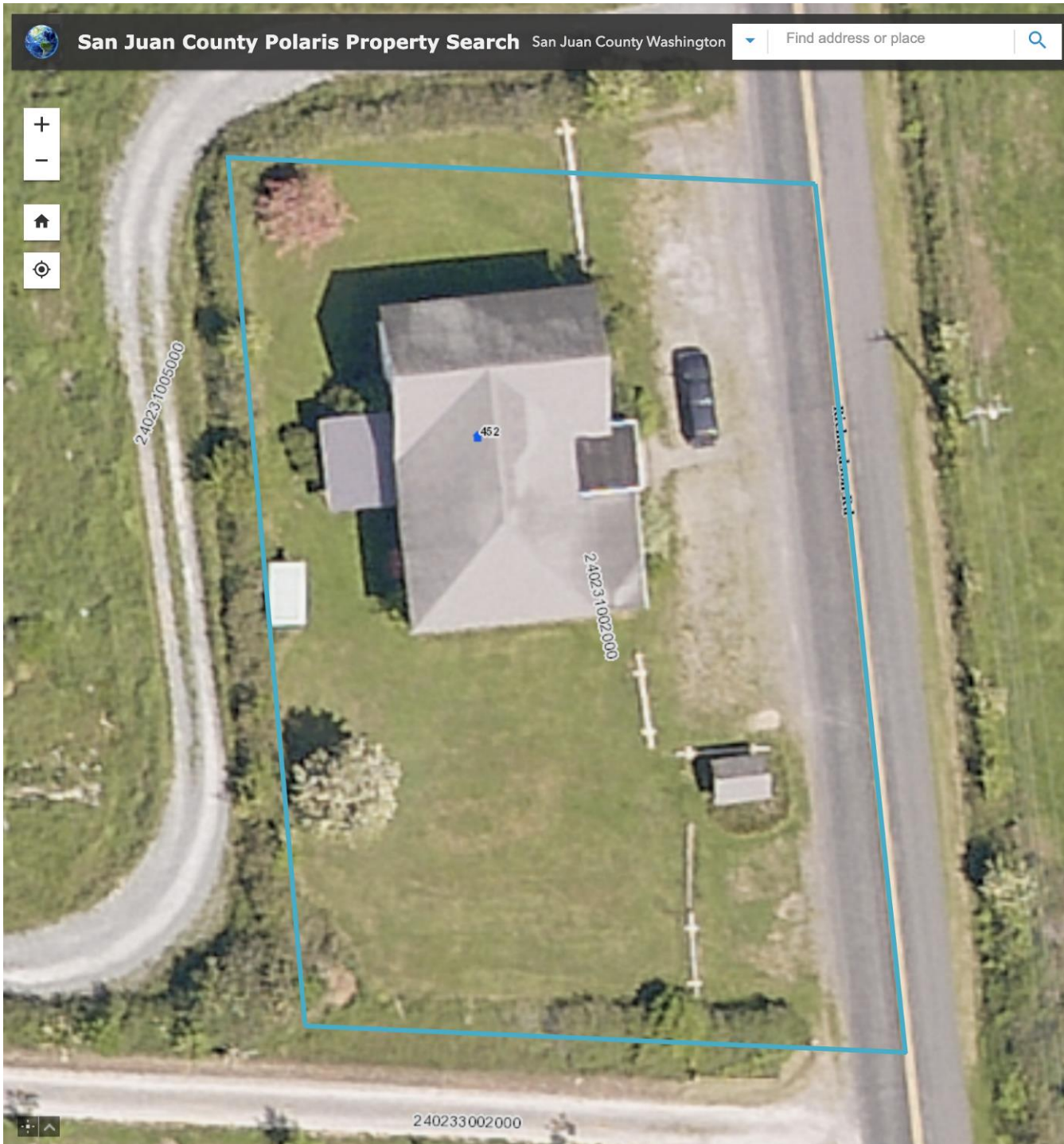


Center School
Google Earth Map
Lopez Island, WA

Name:	<input type="text" value="Center School"/>	
Latitude:	<input type="text" value="48.467471°"/>	
Longitude:	<input type="text" value="-122.903256°"/>	

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Name of Property

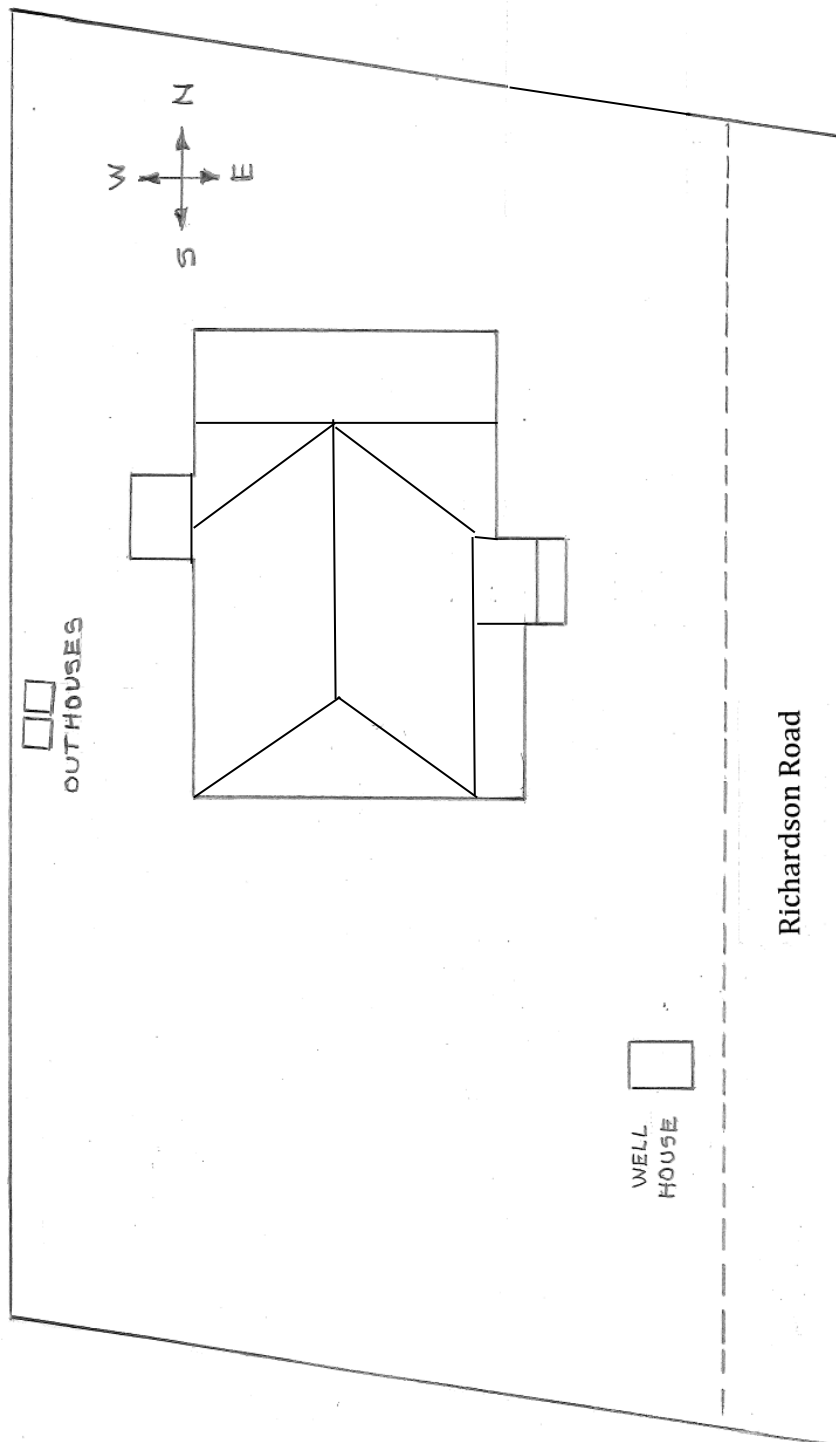
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Center School
Plat Map
Lopez Island, WA

Center School
Name of Property

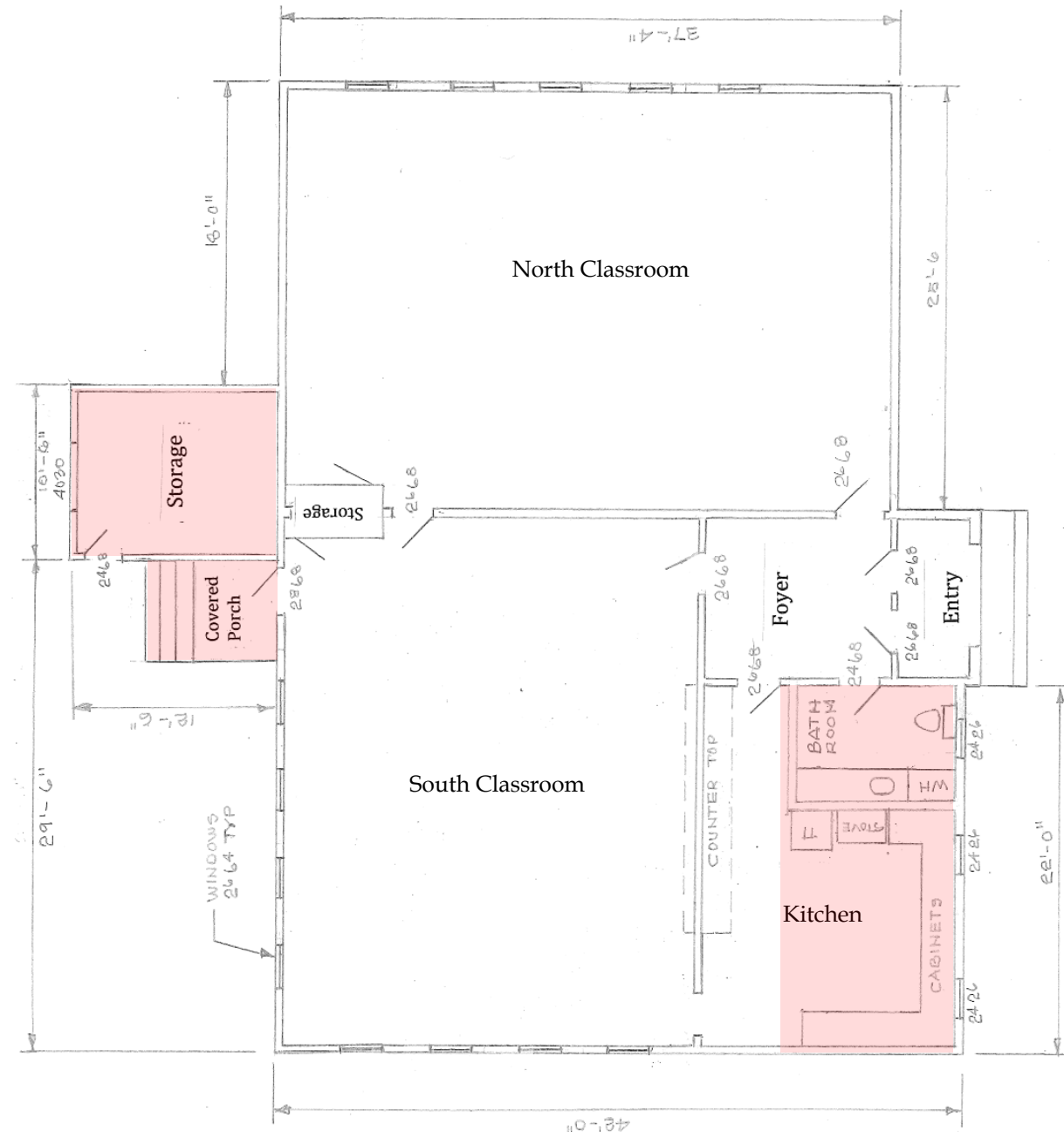
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Center School
Site Map
Lopez Island, WA

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Name of Property

San Juan County, WA
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Center School
Floor Plan
Lopez Island, WA

1965 Additions

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IMAGES OF RICHARDSON, WA



Hodgson-Graham store at Richardson (ca. 1908 or 9). Left - Miss Bertha Benson, hired girl of the Hodgson's, Norman W. Hodgson Jr., & Mrs. Norman P. Hodgson (Lottie).



Porch of old Hodgson-Graham Store. Left, Wm Graham's horse "Maggie", Gertrude Hodgson on her back, Rita Hodgson, Norman (N.P.) Hodgson, Isobel Cousins (later Donovan), a fisherman, Man on left is perhaps a "drummer" (salesman).

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View taken from Hodgson-Graham Store at Richardson, looking west showing *Hidden Inlet Packing Co. Cannery* and many fishing boats. c.1914. Lopez Island Historical Society LIHS0018



View of Richardson from the water. On land centered is Richardson Store and several fishing vessels tied up in bay including fishing boat "Supreme" (centered). Above, to left, Pool Hall, bakery, etc.; house where N.P. Hodgson's used to live, old Hodgson-Graham Store, chicken house, & slaughter house. Tanks (gas) can be seen behind warehouse. (This photo was probably taken before 1928, when the store was moved down to the dock.)
Lopez Island Historical Society LIHS0502

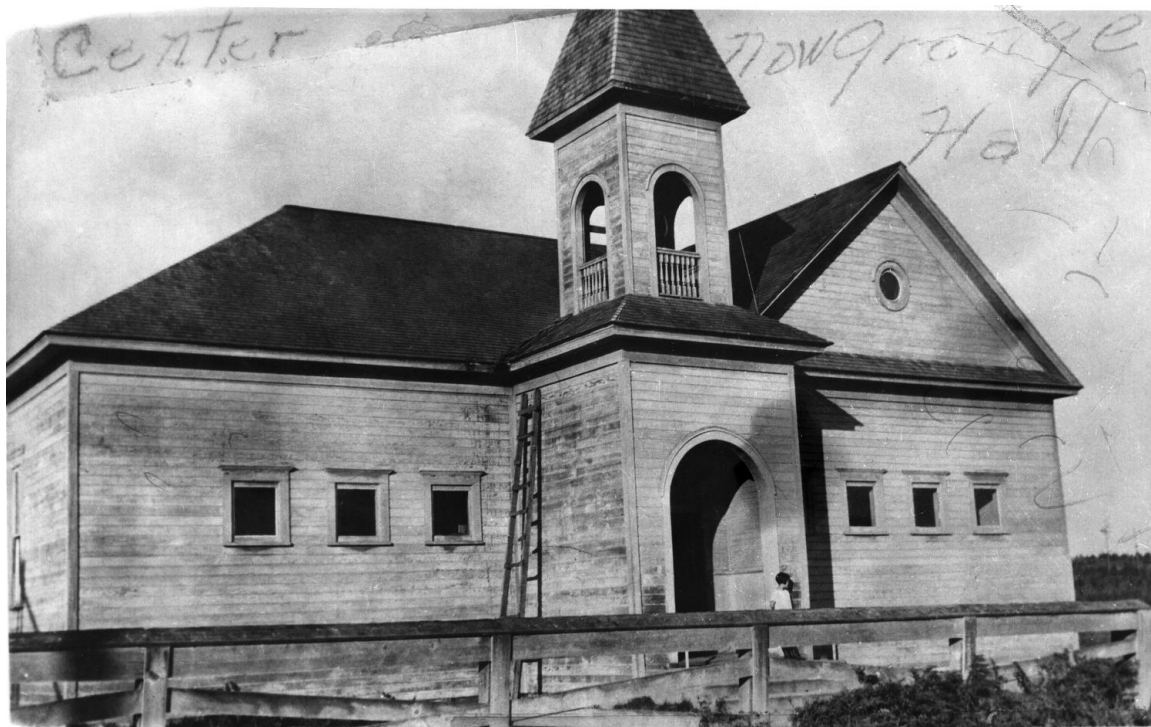
Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State

IMAGES OF CENTER SCHOOL



Center School – c. 1910



Center School – Children c. 1908-12



Group portrait of early Center School students with their teacher (Mr. Tucker), 1882.
Lopez Island Historical Society LIHS0538

Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State



Center School – Children c. 1920



Group portrait of the Center School students with their teacher, Mrs. Comay Wilson (back row, rt. center), standing outside on the school steps in 1924. *Lopez Island Historical Society LIHS0540*

Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State



Center School – c.1930



Group portrait of the Center School students with their teacher, 1940.

Lopez Island Historical Society LIHS0542



Center School – View to the south, c. 1940.

Lopez Island Historical Society LIHS0519

Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Center School

City or Vicinity: Lopez Island

County: San Juan

State: WA

Photographer: Sue DuMond

Date Photographed: November 2020, February 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number:



1 of 20 Center School - East façade on Richardson Rd.

Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State



2 of 20 Center School - South façade showing south room, kitchen addition and fieldstone foundation



3 of 20 Center School - West façade showing attached storage shed, diesel tank for heating and outhouse on west property line

Center School
Name of Property

San Juan County, WA
County and State



4 of 20 Center School - North façade showing north room



5 of 20 Center School - Southwest corner showing north room, attached shed, back porch, fieldstone foundation and diesel tank for heat

Center School
Name of Property

San Juan County, WA
County and State



6 of 20 Center School - Northwest corner showing north room, attached shed and fieldstone foundation



7 of 20 Center School - Entryway detail

Center School
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8 of 20 Center School - East façade north room window detail



9 of 20 Center School - Pumphouse along Richardson Rd.

Center School

Name of Property

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10 of 20 Center School - Outhouses along West property line



11 of 20 Center School - Foyer west wall with door to south room, ladder to attic

Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State



12 of 20 Center School - North room looking east to kitchen with serving counter



13 of 20 Center School – South room NW Corner, Exit door to back porch. Door to North room

Center School
Name of Property

San Juan County, WA
County and State



14 of 20 Center School – South room SW Corner, diesel wall heater on west wall



15 of 20 Center School – South room NW corner detail, Grange memorabilia

Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State



16 of 20 Center School – North room looking northeast



17 of 20 Center School – North room west wall, diesel heater

Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State



18 of 20 Center School – North room, south wall



19 of 20 Center School - Bathroom

Center School

Name of Property

San Juan County, WA

County and State



20 of 20 Center School – Window detail

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Lopez Island Grange 1060

street & number PO Box 836 (Mailing address)

telephone (360) 468-3610

city or town Lopez Island

state WA

zip code 98261

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.